

Children Honor Nation's Dead



Children, on this Memorial day,
Go scatter flowers where sleep the Blue and Gray;
Under one flag, a strong, united land,
An inspiration to the world we stand.

DENIES THAT GENERAL GRANT WAS UNFEELING

One Who Knew the "Silent Man"
Well Tells of Instances That
Prove Rumor's Falsity.

GRANT did not select the Wilderness as the scene of his first engagement; he was compelled to take it, writes Samuel H. Beckwith, chief cipher operator to General Grant, 1862-65. But he was not caught unawares, as some unfriendly writers have argued. We well knew that the "Johnnies" were somewhere before us, ready to oppose brisk defense to our forward movement, and every possible precaution was taken to protect our troops against surprise. When the fight started we were prepared for them, so far as an army could be prepared for the struggle upon such a field.

During the first day's engagement General Grant was not idle. He wanted to learn first-hand what was going on about him. A personal inspection, therefore, was necessary, and Cincinnati, that magnificent war horse, was drafted into service. There have been many horses that have gained conspicuous places in equine history, but this noble animal deserves place among the best. He was a chestnut gelding of rare mettle, and when in action upon a smoke-covered field he certainly was an object of admiration. I was the general's only companion on that ride, and for one excellent reason, among others, my mount could keep pace with his.

There were a few moments during the ride in which I was reasonably sure that our time had come. As we penetrated a thicket of dwarf pine and emerged into a small clearing a line of Federal troops groping their way along clashed. In our immediate front, with a detachment of Confederates who were pushing through the tangle of wood, a fusillade of bullets was the result, and several sang an ominous song about our heads. We reined up, and then, as our men drove the enemy back to cover, he continued on his way with this comment:

"When our time comes, Beckwith, we'll go, and not before. There's no use trying to avoid it."

And avoid it he did not.

UNDISMAYED BY TIDINGS.

As was inevitable under such conditions as prevailed in the Wilderness, reports of the vicissitudes of the engagement were numerous and conflicting. To headquarters, where Grant awaited the outcome of the second day's fight, came courier after courier bringing news of the progress of the contest from various portions of the field.

Some of these were alarmingly incorrect. But the evil tidings didn't disturb the silent Grant. Several times during the night I visited his tent to receive or deliver messages, and found him apparently unmoved by the direful rumors.

He had done all that any commander could do to insure victory; the result was with Providence. Even with some of these disquieting tales unfurled, he retired to his cot to snatch a much-needed rest, the least ruffled of the group about headquarters.

The morning of the 7th broke upon a battlefield strewn with the wreckage of terrible fighting, but the two formidable opponents had finished writing into history the Battle of the Wilderness. The forces of Lee had retired behind their intrenchments; the Federal troops were unwilling to attack them so protected.

Orders were issued late in the afternoon for a night march of the entire army toward Spottsylvania. Early in the evening the lieutenant-general and Meade with their staffs started out upon the way. When we reached Hancock's corps, the brave fellows were lying behind their works most of them asleep, and we picked our steps carefully along in the darkness to safeguard the recumbent soldiers.

Grant sought a brief interview with General Hancock and the twain crawled into an ambulance wagon and held converse for some time. I had been riding close behind my superior and now I dismounted and threw my bridle rein across the limb of a fallen tree nearby, while I flung myself down upon a pile of brush to await the re-appearance of the general. I was pretty well fagged out and a few moments rest was most welcome.

It wasn't long before the boys sensed the presence of Grant, and although orders had been given to refrain from cheering, owing to the proximity of the enemy, when they learned that he was facing southward, they sprang to their feet and the rocks and woods sent back the echo of their boisterous shouts.

Some rather harsh criticism has been directed at General Grant for the tremendous sacrifice of life in the Wilderness campaign, and his alleged callousness at the wholesale slaughter of his men.

STOICISM OF GREAT CAPTAIN.

Let me, who was his constant companion during three years of the Civil war, bear testimony to his possession of a genuine humanity and manly sympathy. His was a most peculiar nature. Where others would fret and grieve, manifesting their anxiety in words and actions, he preserved a stern silence. But I am certain he felt as keenly and deeply the barb of misfortune and sorrow as did those about him. During the bloody days of relentless attack and stubborn defense in the spring of 1864 I noticed an almost indefinable sadness in Grant, a sort of moody reticence, that convinced me, who understood the man, that he was

suffering at the destruction of so many gallant troops.

It was after the battle of Cold Harbor that I went to the general's tent to deliver a ciphergram, and found him sitting alone, smoking a cigar and evidently buried in thought. His face bore a care-worn expression that indicated sleepless nights and wearisome days. For a moment he was oblivious of my presence; then he nodded to me and I entered, handing him the message. After reading it he turned to me with a sigh.

"Beckwith," he said, "the hardest part of this general business is the responsibility for the loss of one's men. I can see no other way out of it, however; we've got to keep at them. But it is hard, very hard, to see all these brave fellows killed and wounded. It means aching hearts back home." And he lapsed again into ruminating silence.

There were two occasions when I saw General Grant actually shed tears. The one was in the forepart of July of 1864, while we were in headquarters at City Point in the operations before Petersburg. A telegram came in from Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was grappling with Hood at Atlanta, Ga., conveying the painful intelligence of the death of McPherson, the beloved commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

WORD OF McPHERSON'S DEATH.

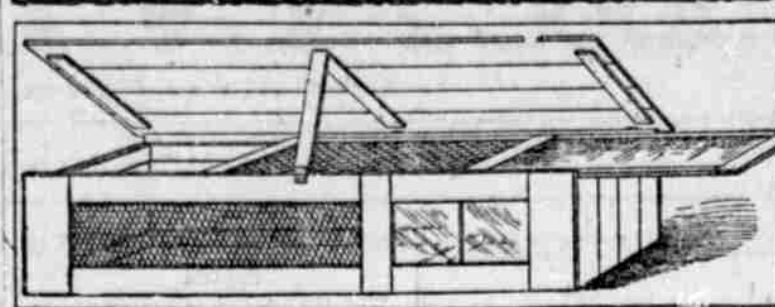
This rugged and gallant leader, by his intrepid and cavalier bravery, had won for himself the enthusiastic support of his men and the unreserved confidence and admiration of Grant and his generals. It was a telling blow, just as this time, to the hopes and aspirations of the North.

I took the dispatch to the general, and he read it silently. He was hard hit, I could readily see that. His mouth twitched and his eyes closed as if he were shutting out the baleful words. Then the tears came and one followed the other down his bronzed cheeks as he sat there without a word of comment. It was most eloquent silence.

The other occasion was in October of the same year, when the news of the death of Gen. T. E. G. Ransom reached us. Ransom and Grant had been comrades in arms in the West in the early days of the war, and a strong friendship had grown up between them. The loss of the young officer struck home with peculiar force and none felt that loss more deeply than General Grant.



CONVENIENT BROODER COOP FOR CHICKS



Homemade Brooder Coop is Inexpensive and Handy.

For either free range or for intensive poultry culture the brooder coop shown herewith will be found very convenient. It consists of a frame of any suitable size, preferably three by six feet and two or two and one-half feet high. At each side is wire netting between the framework for about two-thirds of the length of the coop. If desired, glass may be used for part of the remaining space, as indicated. Preferably, one end should be tight so as to afford certain protection in case of wet or storm. Tightness may be secured by using matched lumber or glass. The coop has no bottom, but rests directly upon the ground. The left hand end is opened, but may be closed by a door which may either slide or swing on hinges.

The coop has a double lid; one

made of matched lumber and secured by crosspieces as shown. In order to hold it up a hinged prop may be placed in the middle. This prop is long enough to drop down on the outside and lie parallel with the wall without actually touching the ground. The second or inner top may be made to slide in a groove. It consists of a framework covered at one end with wire cloth and at the other with bur-lap or cheese cloth. The advantages of having a double top are that in warm weather the fowls can be kept comfortable by abundant ventilation and in cold, wet or otherwise unpleasant weather they may be completely protected by the solid top. A coop of this kind can be used to advantage in rearing chicks at range, but it is not satisfactory for full grown fowls.

RECIPE FOR INSECT POWDER

Mixture of Cresol, Gasoline and Plaster of Paris Will Be Found Entirely Satisfactory.

A good homemade insect powder can be made by thoroughly mixing one-fourth pint of cresol and three-fourths of a pint of gasoline. Add to this mixture gradually with stirring just enough plaster of paris to take up the liquid. For the above amounts it will take about two and a half pounds of plaster of paris. Spread out thin on paper until dry, screen carefully and it is ready for use. If strong crude carbolic acid is available it can be used instead of cresol. This



Applying Insect Powder.

powder can be boxed, put in a dry place and kept for a long period of time.

To apply the powder, dust the birds thoroughly around the vent and in the fluff under the wings. This application should be followed by a second in four to six days to kill the lice or mites from the unhatched eggs or "nits" present at the first treatment.

RETURN ALL INFERTILE EGGS

Disappointing to Customer Who Wants to Get as Many Chicks as Possible—No Fault of Buyer.

Infertile eggs are very disappointing to a customer who wants to get as many chicks as possible out of the number he buys. Some owners advertise that they will replace all infertile eggs, while others guarantee a majority hatch.

If the eggs test out infertile after seven days' incubation, the purchaser should return them to seller, as evidence that they were not fertile, and receive fresh eggs in exchange. It is no fault of the buyer if the eggs are infertile.

PREVENT DISEASE IN FLOCK

Cause of Roup Can Always Be Traced to Filth of Some Kind—Keep Houses and Yards Clean.

The fundamental cause of roup can be always traced to filth of some kind, which may be no fault of the owner, since the birds may eat putrid food at neighbor's premises, or when exhibited at some poultry show.

But usually the trouble lies in the home poultry quarters, and especial care should be exercised to keep the yard free from putrid food and the house and all vessels used for feeding and drinking purposes as clean as possible at all times.

Grit Is Necessary.

Don't forget that sharp grit for the hens is necessary at all times. Also crushed shell and either charcoal or coal cinders.

MAKING MONEY WITH CHICKS

Important Branch of Poultry Business Has Been Made Possible by Use of Incubators.

The general use of incubators has made it possible and profitable for many to engage in the day-old chick trade, which has become an important branch of the poultry business. This work may be done in the home in addition to the ordinary routine of duties, and is one way a nice income may be earned.

With proper precautions, hatching eggs may be safely sent journeys of a week or ten days' duration, but not so with baby chicks. At the close of an incubator hatch some of the chicks are one or two days old, and should not be sent more than a two days journey. If properly packed, it is no cruelty to ship such a distance, for just before hatching the chick absorbs the yolk, which furnishes enough sustenance for three or four days, and additional food given during these first days of the chick's life is only injury.

On account of the limited distance chicks may be shipped, there is scarcely a neighborhood or town where one or more persons may not profitably engage in the hatching of chicks. Many people lack the time and equipment for the work, and prefer to furnish the eggs to be hatched for a stated sum or buy the chicks outright.

The purchaser must expect to pay a fair price for chicks from reliable strains of either bred-to-day stock or from fancy exhibition breeders. Good sturdy chicks may be had for \$15 per 100 and upward early in the season. Late-hatched chicks sell lower for they are not worth so much for winter layers, but may be used for a foundation flock if necessary. Conscientious breeders take pleasure in sending out chicks of real value, thus adding to the sum total of the poultry industry.

CAUTIOUS IN FEEDING BONE

May Have Appearance of Being Fresh When Inner Portions Are in State of Decomposition.

In feeding bone one should be especially careful. Bone may have all the appearances of being fresh when the inner portions and marrow are in an advanced state of decomposition.

The commercial article of beef scrap is never above suspicion. When made from fresh meat, cooked and stored properly, beef scrap will keep pure and sweet indefinitely. When spoiled meat is used, the cooking merely arrests decomposition, and such scrap, when fed to poultry, may cause trouble. Before feeding beef scrap or beef meal always test each bag. This is done by taking a small quantity, say half a pint, adding water and boiling. If, in boiling, it gives off a whole-some odor, the scrap is a wholesome poultry food. Commercial beef scrap that smells like fertilizer is fertilizer, and should never be used for poultry food.

Beef scrap that varies in color and is full of hard lumps should never be fed without testing.

GIVE FOWLS VARIED RATION

No Economy in Feeding Just One Kind of Grain—Provide Ample Supply of Pure Water.

There is no economy in feeding fowls only one kind of grain, for that compels them to eat more than they should to get a sufficient quantity of food elements.

A large part of the egg is water, which necessitates providing the layers with an ample supply of pure water. All of the fowls should have plenty of pure drinking water also.

Start Purebred Flock.

Elaborate preparations and much expense are not needed to start a purebred flock. Many a purebred flock had a beginning in one setting of eggs of two or three birds. The main thing is to start.

Dependable Assistance

Being prepared against a spell of Stomach, Liver or Bowel weakness is an excellent idea. This brings to mind the dependable assistance to be derived from a fair trial of

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

A family remedy for 63 years

Most of the world's heroes dwell between the covers of novels.

BAD COMPLEXION MADE GOOD

When All Else Fails, by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

If you are troubled with pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, itching and burning, which disfigure your complexion and skin, Cuticura Soap and Ointment will do much to help you. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

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THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH. You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adv.

Women who wear tight shoes all ways have narrow soles.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

Give a small boy a pin and soon both will be on mischief bent.

COVETED BY ALL but possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty and luster by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Gray matter is all right in its place—and so is the long green.

FITS, EPILEPSY, FALLING SICKNESS Stopped Quickly. Fifty years of uninterrupted success in the treatment of Epilepsy, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, Neuritis, etc. DR. J. H. BAKER, 112 N. 3rd St., N. J.—Adv.

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WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Courage is a thing that enables us to forget our fears.

Kill the Flies Now and Prevent disease. A DAIRY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. All dealers or six cent express paid for. H. SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Adv.

The average man would rather compromise than fight.

Answer the Alarm!

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease set in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A Kansas Case

John Boettcher, Alma, Kan., says: "For ten years I had kidney complaint. My back became stiff and sore and was weak. Sharp pains darted through my back. The kidney secretions passed too freely. Doan's Kidney Pills removed all these ailments and benefited me in every way."

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